



# Australian Bureau of Statistics

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## Summary

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Includes: Queensland's interstate trade

## Population



### POPULATION

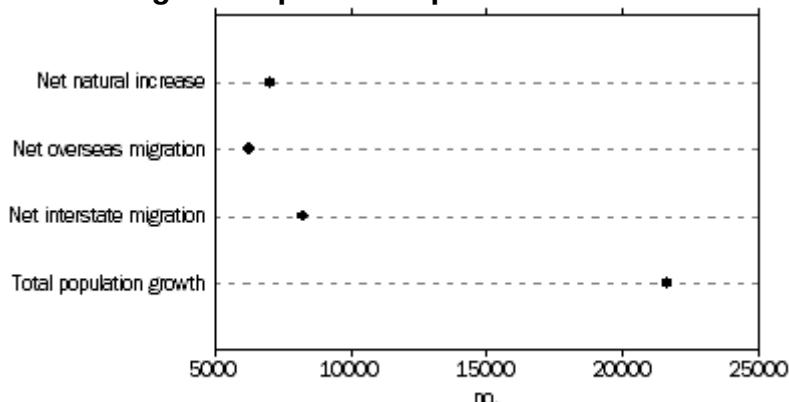
## Population Change, Queensland Regional Population Growth

### POPULATION CHANGE, QUEENSLAND

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,132,000 at 31 December 2006, an increase of 82,400 (2.0%) since 31 December 2005. Queensland accounted for 20% of the Australian population at 31 December 2006.

Between the September 2006 quarter and the December 2006 quarter, net interstate migration contributed nearly 40% (8,300 persons) of the total population increase (21,600 persons). Net natural increase (excess of births over deaths) contributed 7,000 persons and net overseas migration contributed 6,300 persons.

**Population change from previous quarter - December 2006 quarter**



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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### REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 2006, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,053,400 persons. The south east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton Statistical Divisions accounted for nearly two-thirds (66%) of the state's population.

**Regional population(a), By Statistical Division - At 30 June - 2001 to 2006**

Statistical Division	2001 '000	2005 '000	2006 '000
Brisbane	1 629.1	1 790.9	1 820.4
Gold Coast	432.6	494.2	507.9
Sunshine Coast	247.2	283.5	290.2
West Moreton	65.7	69.8	70.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	236.5	257.8	264.2
Darling Downs	210.4	223.2	226.4
South West	27.0	27.1	27.1
Fitzroy	181.7	190.5	193.2
Central West	12.5	12.3	12.2
Mackay	137.5	147.9	151.6

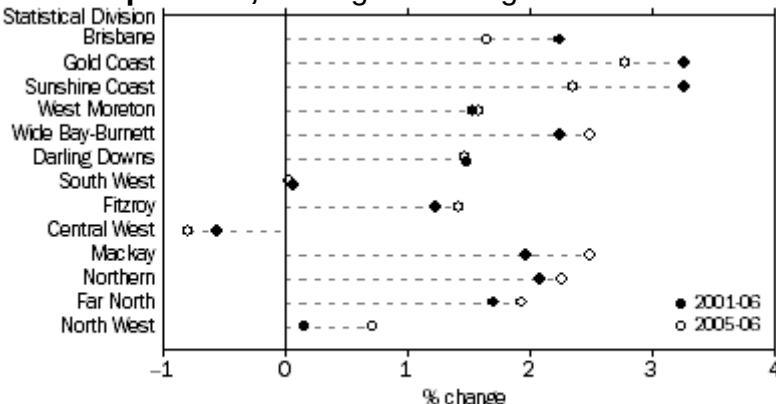
Northern	190.3	206.3	210.9
Far North	224.2	239.3	243.9
North West	34.3	34.3	34.6
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>3 628.9</b>	<b>3 977.1</b>	<b>4 053.4</b>

(a) Estimates of the resident population as at 30 June 2001 are final. Data for 2005 are revised and 2006 are preliminary.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

The fastest growing Statistical Divisions were Gold Coast (2.8%), Wide Bay-Burnett (2.5%) and Mackay (2.5%). The only Statistical Division to record a negative change over the twelve months between 30 June 2005 and 30 June 2006 was the Central West Statistical Division (-0.8%). The South West Statistical Division recorded no change.

**Regional Population, Average annual growth rate - At 30 June**



Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released annually.

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## Labour Force



### LABOUR FORCE

- Job Vacancies
- Employed Persons
- Unemployment
- Participation rate
- Employed Persons by Industry

#### JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, Queensland's total number of job vacancies decreased to 35,600 in May 2007 from 38,700 in February 2007. The May 2007 vacancies were 3.3% lower than in May 2006. Public sector vacancies accounted for around one in ten (11%) of total job vacancies in May 2007.

## Job Vacancies, Original - Queensland



(a) Telstra Corporation changed from the public sector to the private sector between November 2006 and February 2007.

Source: Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0).

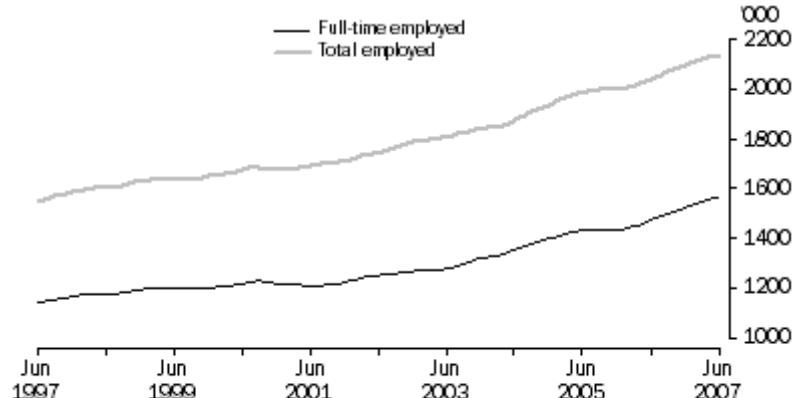
Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0). This publication is released quarterly.

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## EMPLOYED PERSONS

In June 2007, total employment in Queensland in trend terms rose to 2,134,500 persons. Full-time employed persons (1,566,300) accounted for 73% of total employed persons. Males accounted for 65% of full-time employed persons and 55% of total employed persons.

### Employed Persons, Trend - Queensland



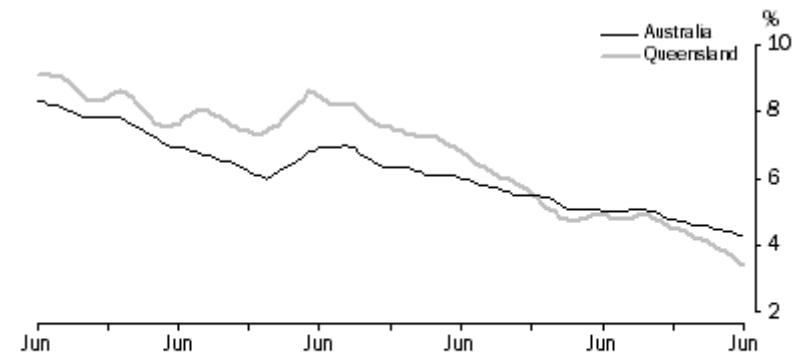
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

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## UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland continues to fall and in June 2007 was 76,300 persons. This equates to an unemployment rate of 3.4%. Since July 2004, the Queensland unemployment rate has been lower than the national unemployment rate.

### Unemployment Rate(a), Trend

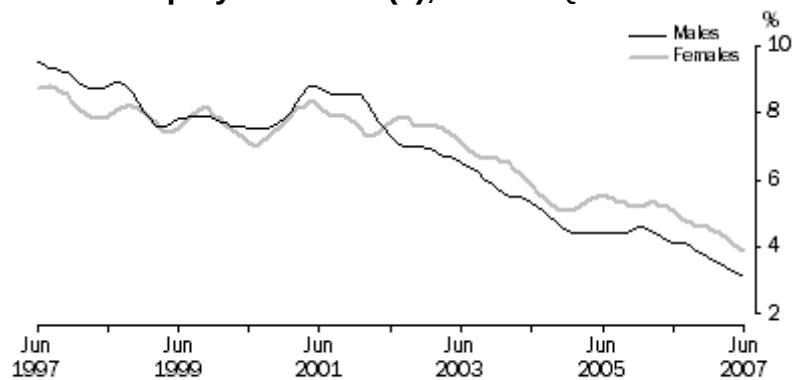


(a) Series break at April 2001.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

Females accounted for 51% of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland in June 2007 and had an unemployment rate of 3.9%. The corresponding male unemployment rate was 3.1%. Females have had higher rates of unemployment than their male counterparts since May 2002.

### Unemployment Rate(a), Trend - Queensland



(a) Series break at April 2001.

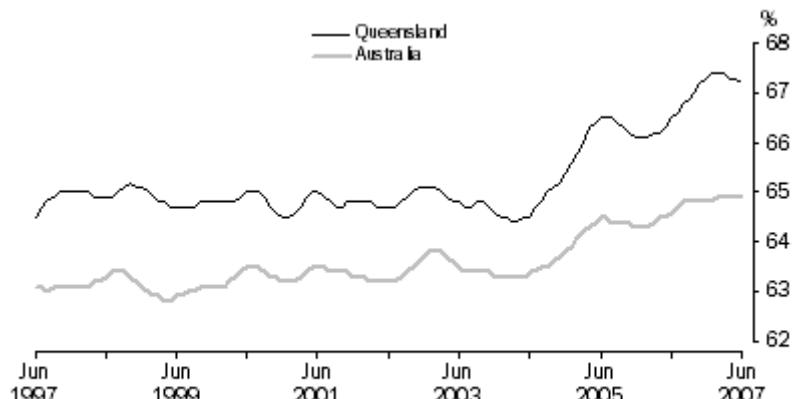
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

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## PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland in June 2007 was 67.2%, the lowest it has been since December 2006. This rate is 4.1% higher than June 1997. Queensland has consistently recorded higher participation rates than the national average and this gap has been consistently broader over the last twelve months, being 2.2 percentage points in June 2007.

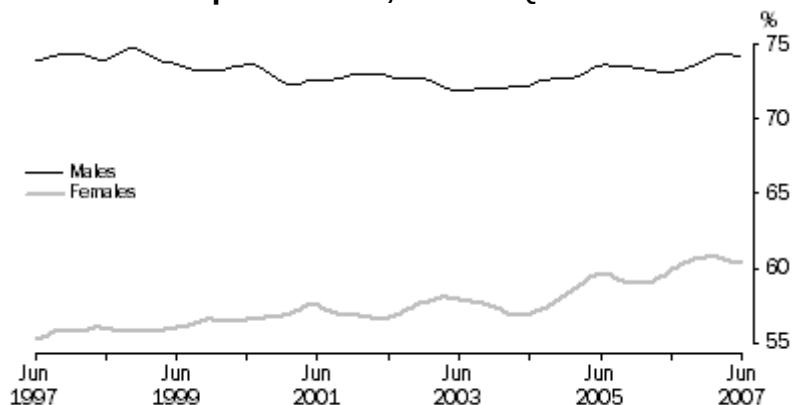
### Participation Rate, Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

For Queensland, the trend participation rate for females has been over 60% for the last twelve months, and fell slightly to 60.3% in June 2007. This is a 9.1% increase on the female participation rate recorded in June 1997. The male participation rate in June 2007 was 74.2%, an increase of 0.3% on the rate recorded for June 1997.

#### Participation Rate, Trend - Queensland



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) and [Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets](#) (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

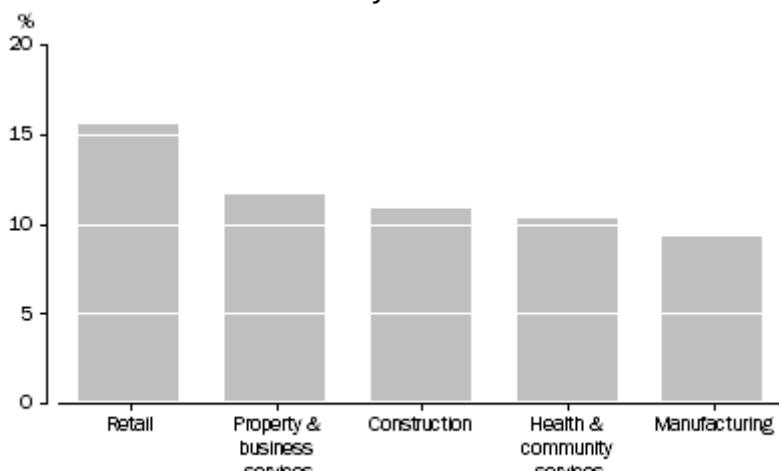
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### EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

There were 2,127,300 employed persons in Queensland in May 2007. The industries with the most number of employed persons were Retail trade (328,700), Property and business services (249,700) and Construction (229,100). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Electricity, gas and water (16,400), Communication services (31,100) and Mining (37,100).

The five major industries with the most number of employees accounted for over half (58%) of Queensland's employed persons.

## **Employed Persons by Industry, Original - Percentage of total employed: Queensland - May 2007**



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the year May 2006 to May 2007, the greatest increase of employed persons occurred in Communication services (27%) and Cultural and recreational services (25%). In the same period, Electricity, gas and water supply and Personal and other services had the greatest decrease in employed persons with reductions of 18% and 14%, respectively.

**Note:** Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be directly compared to the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## **Prices**

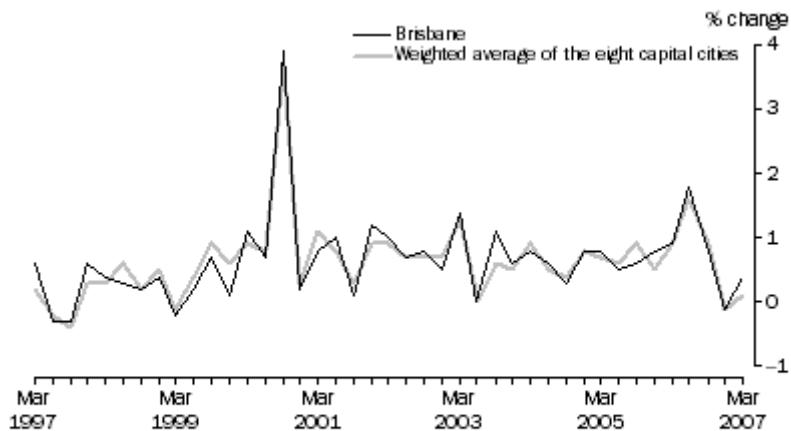


### **PRICES**

#### **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 2.9% in the 12 months to March 2007, compared to a 2.4% rise in the weighted average of the eight capital cities. Brisbane's CPI rose by 0.4% between the December quarter 2006 and the March quarter 2007 and for the same period, the weighted average of the eight capital cities rose by 0.1%.

**Consumer Price Index - All Groups, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter(a)**

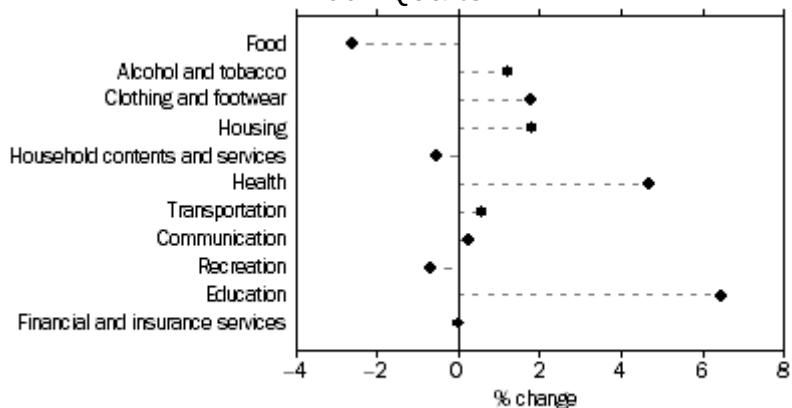


(a) The 2000-01 data were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System, in particular, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) from 1 July 2000.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

In the March 2007 quarter, the categories with the largest percentage increases were Education (6.5%) and Health (4.7%). The decrease in the cost of bananas contributed to the fall in food prices (-2.6%). Recreation (-0.7%) and Household contents and services (-0.5%) also experienced falls in prices between the December 2006 quarter and the March 2007 quarter.

**CPI Movement, Brisbane, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter: March 2007 Quarter**



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Production

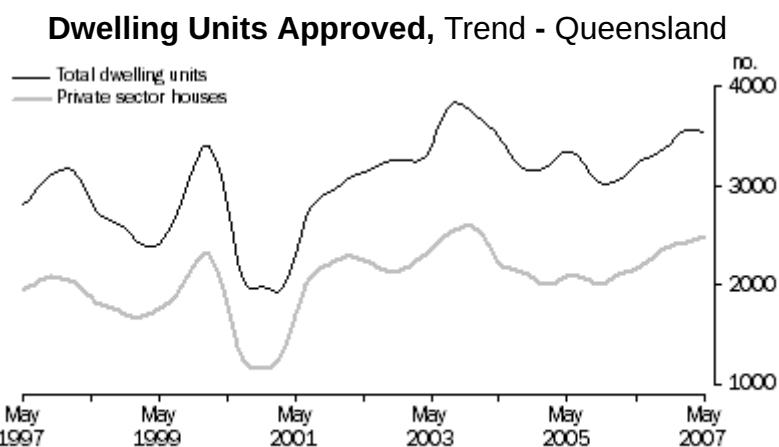


### PRODUCTION

Building Approvals  
Building Activity

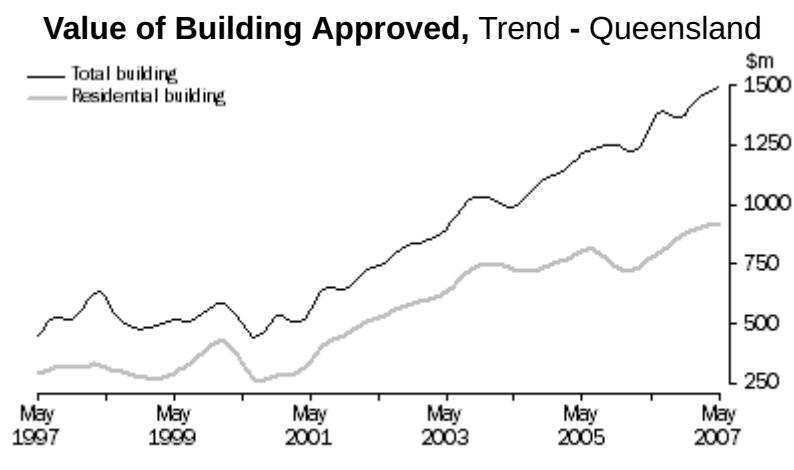
## BUILDING APPROVALS

In May 2007, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 3,529. The trend estimate for total dwelling units approved is now showing falls for the last two months following fifteen months of rises. The trend estimate for private sector houses was 2,498 approvals and represents 71% of total dwelling units approved.



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

In May 2007, the total value in trend terms of building approvals was \$1,496.4 million, a 12% increase from May 2006. Residential buildings accounted for 62% of the total value of buildings.



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

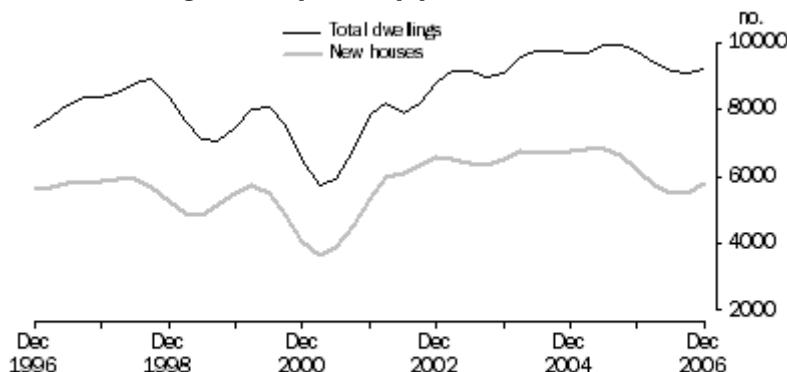
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## BUILDING ACTIVITY

In the December 2006 quarter, the total number of dwellings completed in trend terms in Queensland was 9,196. This is a 1.5% increase from the September 2006 quarter and follows falls for the previous four quarters. There were 5,819 new houses completed during

the December 2006 quarter which represents 63% of the total number of dwellings completed.

### Dwellings Completed(a), Trend - Queensland

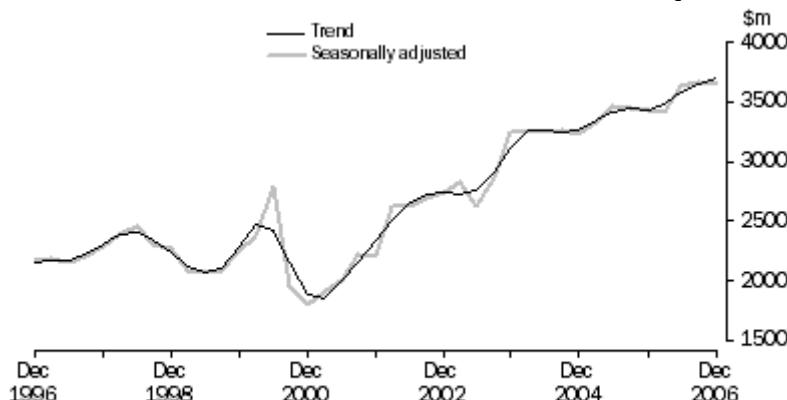


(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

In the December 2006 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$3,696.6 million, a 7.5% increase from December 2005.

### Value of Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

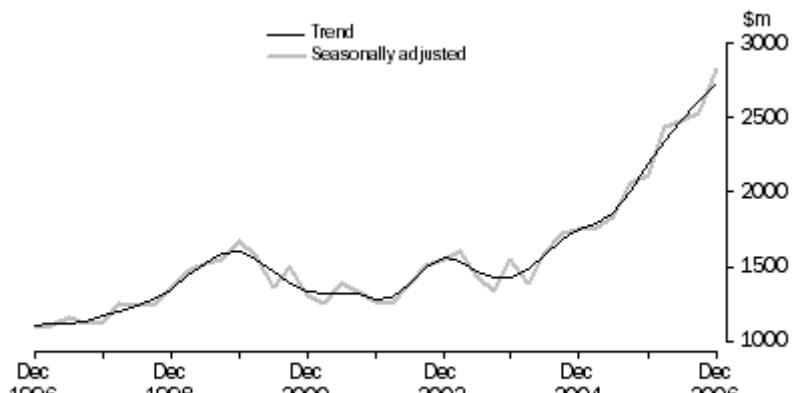
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Between the September 2006 and December 2006 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of the value of engineering construction increased by 4.5% to \$2,731.2 million. This continues the period of strong growth since December 2003.

### Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures



Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8762.0).

For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Housing Finance



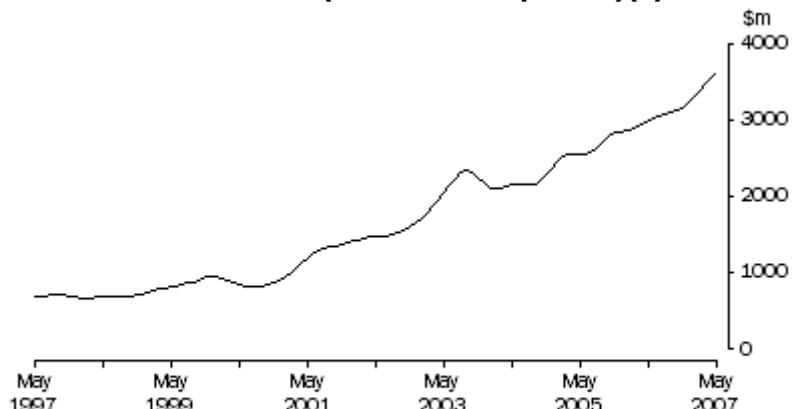
### HOUSING FINANCE

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The number of owner occupied housing commitments in trend estimate terms increased by 13% to 15,600 in May 2007 compared with May 2006.

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland has risen by 21% to \$3,632 million in the 12 months to May 2007.

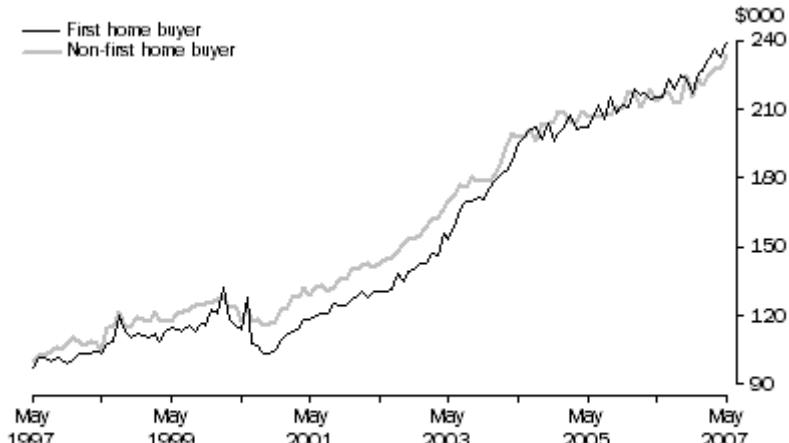
#### Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation)(a), Trend - Queensland



(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.  
Source: *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0).

Since May 1997, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland has more than doubled from \$99,100 to \$235,200. The commitment for first home buyers (\$240,000) was slightly higher than for non-first home buyers (\$234,200).

#### Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Original - Queensland



(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.  
Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

Further information on this topic is available in [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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## Incomes



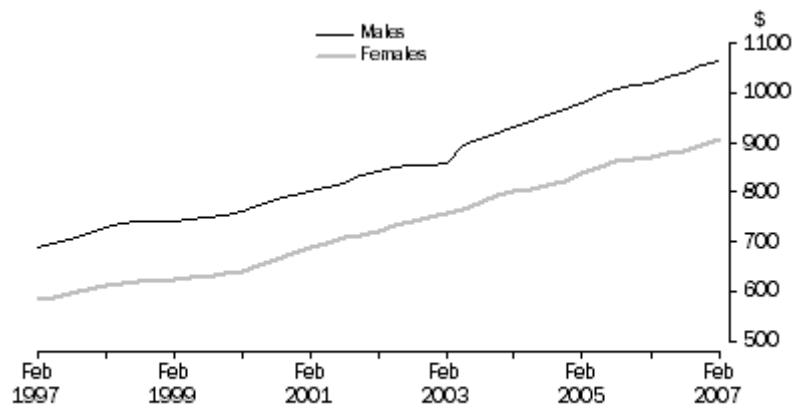
### INCOMES

#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland increased by 4.2% to \$1,008.50 in the 12 months to February 2007. Nationally, the corresponding increase was smaller at 3.4% (up to \$1070.40).

The trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings in Queensland rose by 4.4% for males and 3.9% for females over the 12 months to February 2007. The February 2007 female estimate of \$905.80 was 85% of the corresponding male estimate of \$1066.80.

#### Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time - Trend: Queensland



Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0).

More information on average weekly earnings can be accessed at [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Consumption and Investment



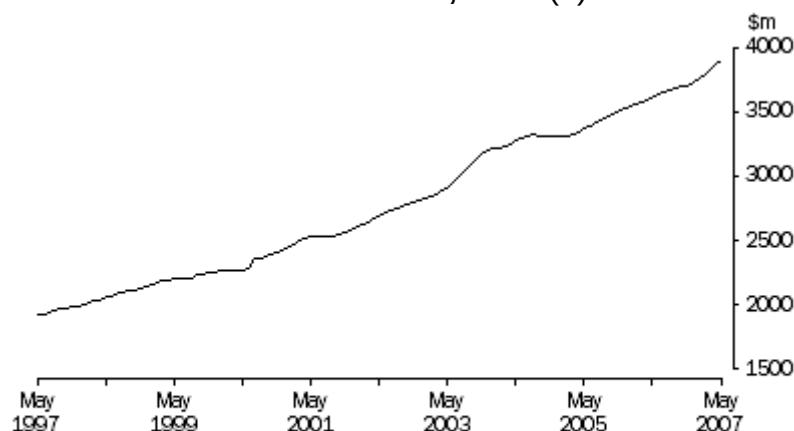
### CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

Retail Trade  
New Motor Vehicle Sales  
Private Capital Expenditure

#### RETAIL TRADE

The May 2007 trend estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$ 3,898.8 million, a 8.0% increase compared with May 2006. Food retailing accounted for 40% of total retail turnover in May 2007 and Hospitality and service industries turnover contributed 17%.

**Retail Turnover, Trend(a)**

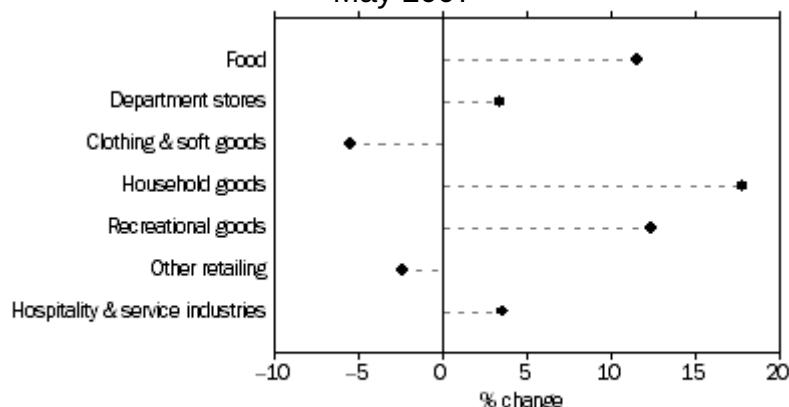


(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

The Queensland industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (trend) in the twelve months to May 2007 were Household goods, rising 18% to \$614.6 million and Recreational goods rising 12% to \$167.2 million. The industry group which reported the largest decrease in retail turnover was Clothing and soft goods, down 5.5% to \$247.9 million.

### Retail Turnover By Industry Group, Trend - Percentage change over twelve months to May 2007



Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

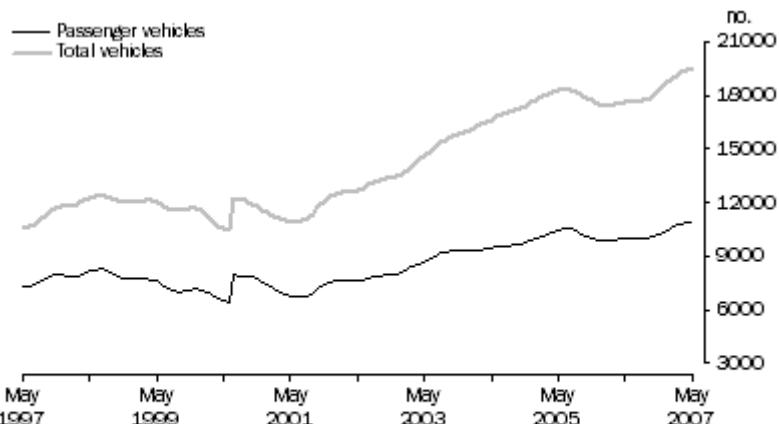
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## NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In trend terms, 10,922 new passenger vehicles and 19,509 vehicles in total were sold in May 2007 in Queensland. Corresponding sales for Australia were 52,979 and 86,633.

In May 1997, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 69% of total vehicle sales in Queensland. By May 2007, the proportion of new passenger vehicle sales had fallen to 56%.

### New Motor Vehicle Sales , Trend(a) - Queensland



(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: *Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 9341.0.55.001).

Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat no. 9314.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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## **PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

Telstra Corporation was effectively privatised on 20 November 2006. For the purposes of ABS statistics, this change from public sector to private sector is effective from March quarter 2007. This change has impacted on the data series available for private new capital expenditure. Trend series data is not available for publication for March quarter 2007. For more information please see Information Paper: [Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007](#) (cat. no. 8102.0).

In March quarter 2007, the Queensland chain volume seasonally adjusted estimate of private new capital expenditure was \$3,900 million. This series has been affected by the privatisation of Telstra.

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## **Tourist Accommodation**

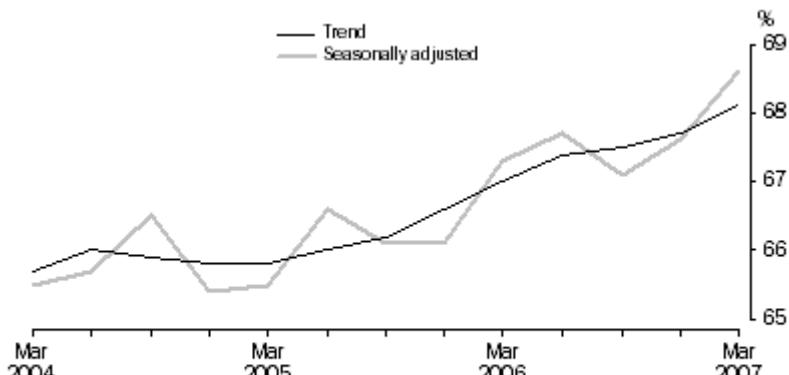


### **TOURIST ACCOMMODATION**

#### **QUEENSLAND HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS**

In the March 2007 quarter, there were 1,084 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These establishments had a guest room capacity of 58,004 rooms. The trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland (68%) was slightly higher than the national average (66%).

**Room Occupancy Rate, by Quarter - Queensland**



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001).

In the March 2007 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.5 million guest arrivals. These accommodation establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.7 days), compared to the national average of 2.3 days.

The trend estimate of the total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 rooms or more continued to increase. In the March 2007 quarter, accommodation takings rose by 2.3% to \$489 million from the December 2006 quarter.

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0) and [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland, Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cube are released quarterly.

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## Interstate Trade



### INTERSTATE TRADE

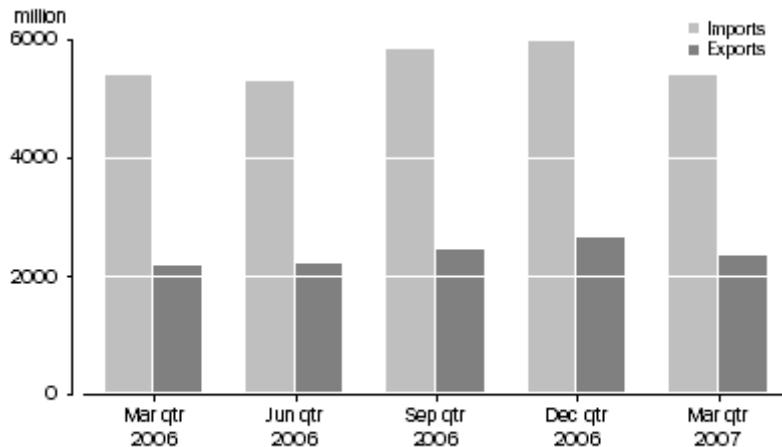
#### QUEENSLAND'S INTERSTATE TRADE

The value of interstate imports for Queensland in the March 2007 quarter was \$5,408.5 million, a 10% decrease on the previous quarter and 0.5% higher than the same quarter in 2006.

The value in the March 2007 quarter of interstate exports was \$2,339.6 million, a 12% decrease on the previous quarter and 7.3% higher than the same quarter 12 months earlier.

For the last 5 quarters, the value of imports has ranged between two and two and half times the value of exports.

## **Value of Interstate Imports and Exports(a), Queensland**



(a) September quarter 2006 figures were revised due to a systems error.

Source: Queensland Treasury, Office of Economic and Statistical Research.

**NOTE:** In compiling the estimates of Interstate Trade for the Office of Economic and Statistical Research, the ABS uses a partial coverage census based on businesses with more than \$400,000 of interstate trade. This collection is now under review due to frame and coverage issues. New businesses are not well represented, so the estimates are likely to be understated. The estimates are prepared for use in the compilation of Treasury's State Accounts and users should exercise strong caution in their independent use.

For further information on this topic, please contact Queensland Treasury, Office of Economic and Statistical Research. Interstate trade data are released quarterly.

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## **Articles**

### **ARTICLES**

#### **ARTICLES ON STATISTICAL ISSUES WITH A QUEENSLAND THEME**

##### **Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2006**

This article examines the key factors relating to the nature of employment arrangements in the Queensland workforce. It presents information about different types of employment which have been cross classified by tenure of employment and duration of employment with current employer.

##### **Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006**

This article presents information about the working arrangements of employees in their main job, such as shift work, extra hours or overtime and start and finish times. This information has been cross classified by full-time and part-time status, industry and occupation.

## Index of Articles

This provides a list of articles as that have been released in previous issues of Qld Stats with links to those articles.

# News and Information

## NEWS AND INFORMATION

### FIRST RELEASE 2006 CENSUS DATA IS OUT NOW.

On 27 June 2007, the much anticipated first release data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing became available to all Australians via the ABS website. This release includes a vast amount of important information about our nation and there is much more to come over the next twelve months.

Good decisions are based on good information and the Census is a very powerful source of information for governments, businesses, academics, researchers, students, community organisations and individuals.

The Census is a fundamental building block for official statistics in Australia. It is a resource that documents (without revealing personal information) who we are, where we live and the circumstances that we live in. It underpins or complements many of the other statistical activities carried out by the ABS.

The immense value of the rich flow of information Australia enjoys from the Census is visible all around us. It is likely our local shopping centres, transport services, schools, hospitals and seniors centres were carefully planned using Census data to ensure they were well located.

For the 2006 Census the ABS is offering a new and improved online product range, giving you greater flexibility in obtaining the data to meet your statistical needs. You are able to view the information you want as either tables, thematic maps, or graphs. Start accessing 2006 Census data via the following online options:



#### ***Your community at a glance***

QuickStats is fast and very easy to use and is designed to provide an overview of the main Census statistics for most areas. All you need to do is select a geographic area and QuickStats delivers a summary of the many key Census statistics relating to people, families and their dwellings, benchmarked against Australia.

Person characteristics covered by QuickStats include age, country of birth, main language spoken at home, religious affiliations, marital status and income. Dwelling characteristics include the tenure type and household type of occupied private dwellings.

QuickStats also provides a short descriptive commentary of the results.

QuickStats is free on the web and provides data from the smallest geographic area, a Collection District, up to the largest geographic area - all of Australia, and is available in HTML format.



### ***Paint a picture of your community***

MapStats is ideal if you want to visually explore the spatial distribution of a Census topic. MapStats gives you easy access to 2006 Census data and lets you create detailed thematic maps. MapStats contain identifiers such as main roads, rivers, airports and area labels to assist you in recognising your selected areas.

Maps will be available for larger geographic areas and will depict selected population, ethnicity, family, income and dwelling characteristics.

MapStats is free on the web. The maps you generate can be exported in either Adobe Acrobat (PDF) or PNG (Portable Network Graphics) formats.



### ***Detailed Census data you need***

The Census Tables product is for people interested in detailed data on a particular topic or for an area. Most of the topics on the 2006 Census form are available, including information on population, ethnicity, Indigenous persons, families and households.

Census Tables is designed to assist you in researching, planning and analysing geographic areas, enabling comparisons to be made between different areas on a number of social, economic and demographic variables.

All you need to do is select a geographic area and a topic from a list, then select the table you want to create.

Census Tables is free on the web and available in Excel format.

### **Media Releases and Fact Sheets**

2006 Census of Population and Housing: Media Releases and Fact Sheets, 2006 (cat. no. 2914.0.55.002) contains 30 media release/fact sheets related to the first release of 2006 Census data on 27 June 2007 and serves as a useful introduction to the wealth of information that is available from the 2006 Census.

## **ABS RELEASE INFORMATION**

Information on all ABS future product releases can be accessed from [ABS Release Advice](#). This web page also provides links to **Previous Releases** and **Main Economic Indicator Releases**.

## **QUEENSLAND THEME PAGE**

[This page](#) provides access to Queensland statistical information including statistical releases and links to non-ABS sources. A wide range of economic and social statistics is covered.

## **About this Release**

Qld Stats is an electronic magazine containing an overview of Queensland's key economic and social indicators presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of seminars, releases and other matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Qld Stats replaces Queensland Key Statistics (cat. no. 1388.3) and Statistical Update, Queensland (cat. no. 1316.3). These two products have been discontinued.

Qld Stats is issued monthly, after the release of Labour Force data, with tables and graphs updated to the latest available data. Analytical summaries are included when available.

Readers can get further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by using the links to source materials contained on each page.

## **Forms of Employment, Queensland - November 2006 (Feature Article)**

### **FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND - NOVEMBER 2006**

**Overview**

**Industry**

**Occupation**

**Length of Employment with Current Employer/Business**

**Tenure of Employment**

## **Hours Worked in Main Job**

### **Contract Work**

## **OVERVIEW**

Working life in Queensland continues to change. There are more diverse employment arrangements, more flexible working time patterns, and increases in the extent of part-time and casual employment.

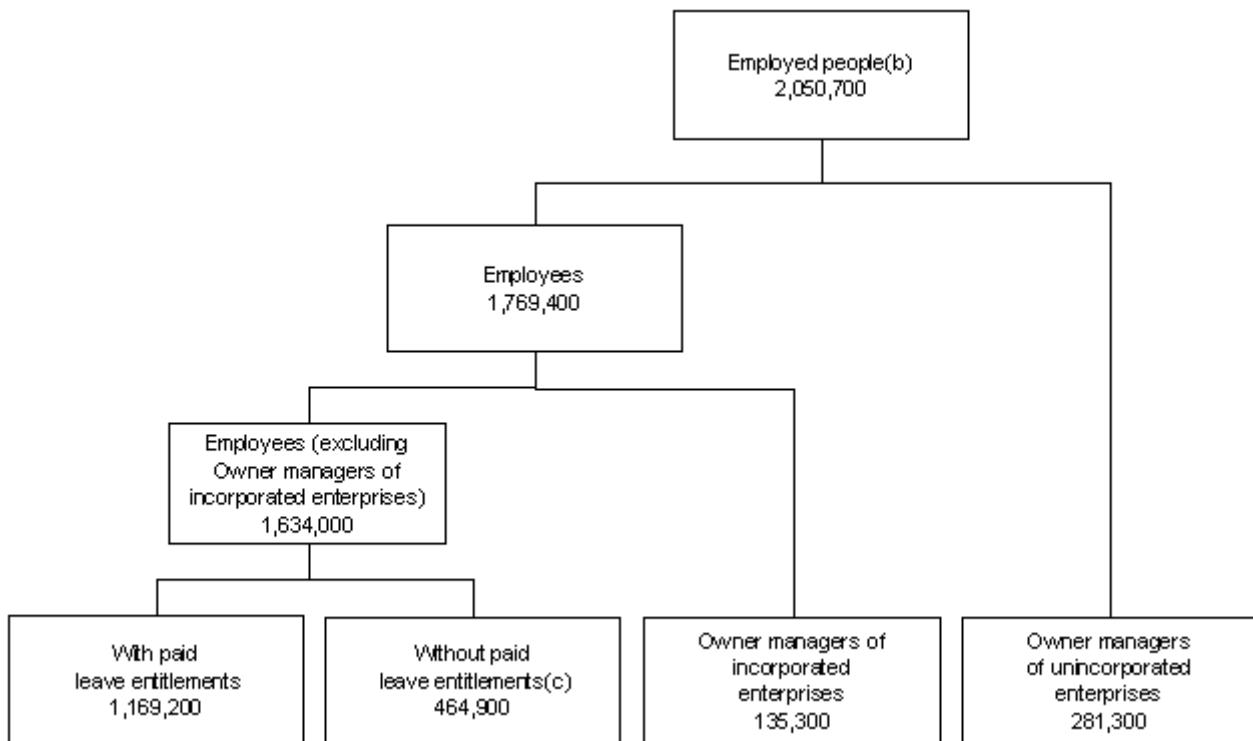
Statistics in this article were compiled from data collected in the Forms of Employment Survey, conducted throughout Australia in November 2006 as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The survey examined the key factors relating to the nature of employment arrangements in the Australian workforce.

For a comprehensive list of scope exclusions, see the explanatory notes in the ABS publication: Forms of Employment, 2006 (cat. no. 6359.0).

The Forms of Employment Survey (FOES) classifies employed people on the basis of their main job to an employment type category which captures the essential nature of their employment arrangements. The 2006 FOES identified the following employment types:

- **Employees (excluding owner managers of an incorporated enterprise)**
  - **Employees with paid leave entitlements** - employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) who were entitled to either paid sick leave or paid holiday leave (or both).
  - **Employees without paid leave entitlements** - employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) who were not entitled to, or did not know whether they were entitled to, paid sick or paid holiday leave.
- **Owner managers**
  - **Owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs)** - people who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company).
  - **Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (OMUEs)** - people who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession.

## **EMPLOYED PEOPLE BY EMPLOYMENT TYPE(a)**



(a) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

(b) Excludes people who were contributing family workers in their main job.

(c) Includes people who did not know if they were entitled to paid holiday and paid sick leave in their main job.

In November 2006, there were 2.1 million people aged 15 years and over who were employed in Queensland. Employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements accounted for 57% of total employed people and employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements accounted for 23%. OMIEs (6.6%) and OMUEs (14%) made up the remaining balance.

Men accounted for 55% of employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements, 69% of OMIEs and 64% of OMUEs. Women accounted for 57% of employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements.

An estimated 72% of employed people were full-time workers in their main job. Employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements (85%) were more likely to work full-time followed by OMIEs (80%) and OMUEs (72%). Part-time workers accounted for 66% of employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements.

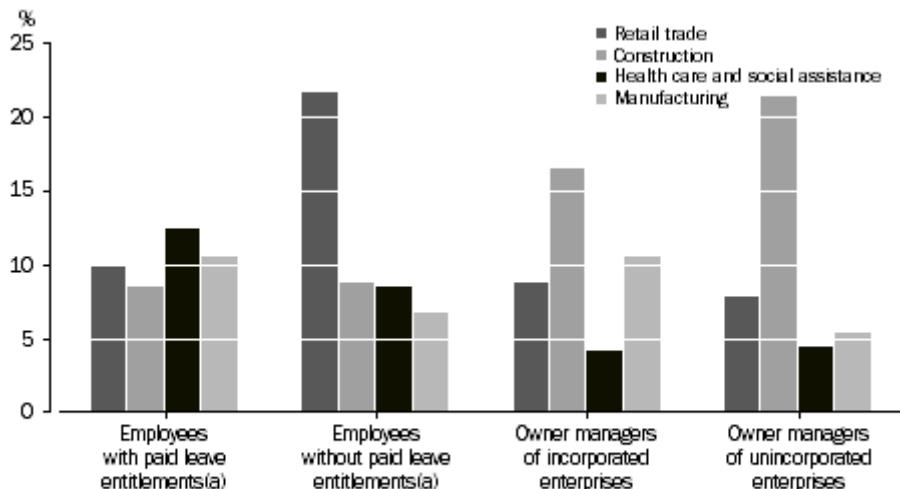
The majority (91%) of employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements considered their main job to be casual.

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## INDUSTRY

Twelve percent of employees (excluding OMIEs) with leave entitlements had their main job in the Health care and social assistance industry, and a further 11% were in the Manufacturing industry. Retail trade (22%) and Accommodation and food services (18%) were the dominant employing industries for employees (excluding OMIEs) without leave entitlements. Construction was the leading employing industry for both owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs) and owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (OMUEs), (16% and 21% respectively).

### SELECTED INDUSTRIES BY EMPLOYMENT TYPE, Queensland—November 2006



(a) Excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises.

Source: *Forms of Employment*, November 2006 (cat. no. 6359.0).

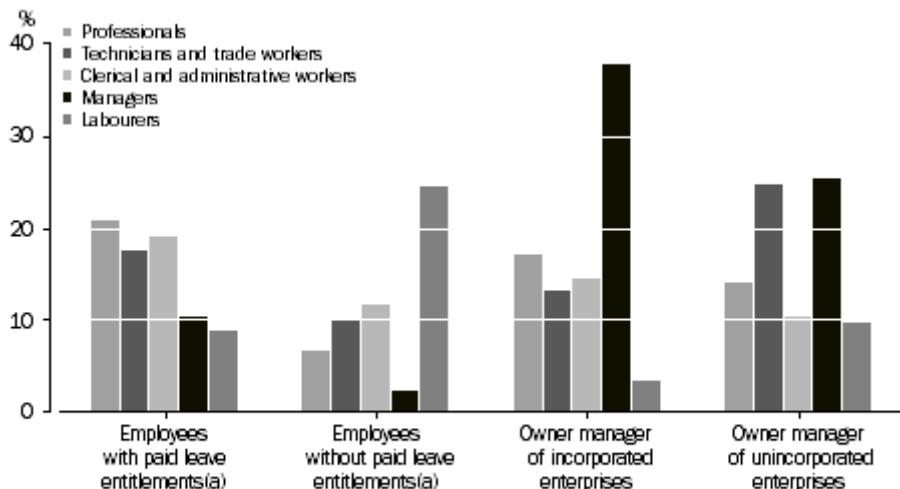
In November 2006 in Queensland, the Mining (89%), Construction (86%), Manufacturing (74%) and Transport, postal and warehousing (74%) industries predominantly employed men. The industries with the highest proportions of women were Health care and social services (81%), Education and training (66%) and Financial and insurance services (61%).

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## OCCUPATION

The leading occupation group for employees (excluding OMIEs) with leave entitlements was Professionals (21%) followed by Clerical and administrative workers (19%). In November 2006, nearly one in four (24%) of employees (excluding OMIEs) without leave entitlements were employed as Labourers and a further 22% were Sales workers. The predominant occupation groups for owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs) were Managers (38%) and Professionals (17%) while for owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (OMUEs) the main occupations were Managers and Technicians and trades workers (25% each).

### SELECTED OCCUPATION BY EMPLOYMENT TYPE, Queensland—November 2006



(a) Excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises.

Source: *Forms of Employment*, November 2006 (cat. no. 6359.0).

In November 2006 in Queensland, occupations dominated by men were Machinery operators and drivers (90%), Technicians and trades workers (85%) and Managers (64%).

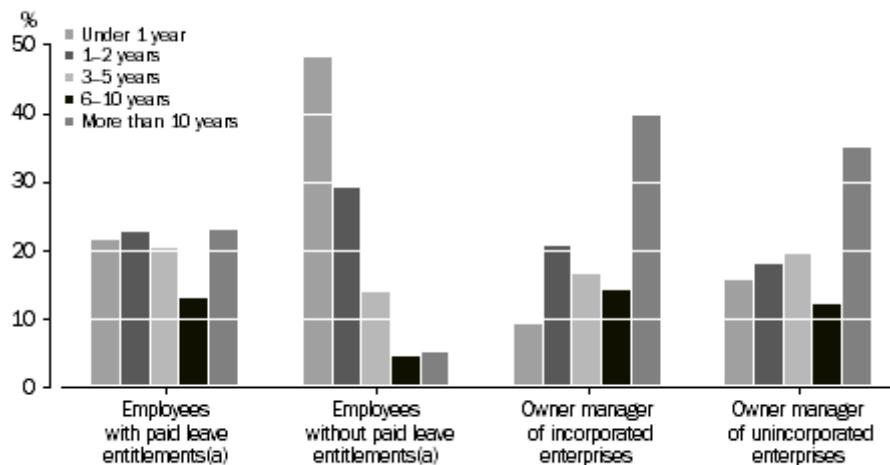
Women were more likely than men to be employed as Clerical and administrative workers (76%), Community and personal service workers (71%) and Sales workers (59%).

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## LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT WITH CURRENT EMPLOYER/BUSINESS

More employed people had been with their current employer/business for less than one year (26%) than for ten years or more (22%). Regardless of whether their enterprises were incorporated or not, owner managers (36%) most commonly reported that they had been with their current employer/business for ten years or more. In contrast, nearly half (48%) of employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements had been with their current employer/business for less than one year.

CONTINUOUS DURATION WITH CURRENT EMPLOYER/BUSINESS, Queensland—November 2006



(a) Excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises.

Source: *Forms of Employment*, November 2006 (cat. no. 6359.0).

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## TENURE OF EMPLOYMENT

In November 2006, the majority of employed people aged 15 years and over in Queensland (89%) expected to be with their current employer or business in 12 months time, although expectations varied by type of employment and by age.

Almost a quarter (23%) of employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements did not expect to be with their current employer/business in 12 months time, while 92% of employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements, 97% of owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs) and 94% of owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (OMUEs) did expect to be in their current employment in 12 months time.

Around one in five (21%) of employed people aged 15-24 years did not expect to be with their current employer or business in 12 months time. In contrast, only 6.8% of employed people aged 45-54 years did not expect to be with their current employer or business in 12 months time.

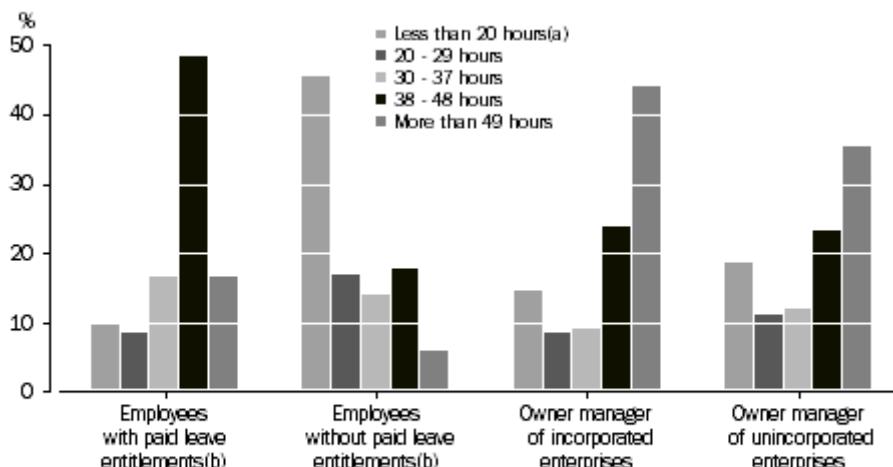
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## HOURS WORKED IN MAIN JOB

Nearly one in five (19%) employed Queenslanders worked more than 49 hours per week in

November 2006. A similar proportion (19%) worked less than 20 hours per week. Owner managers were more likely to work long hours with 44% of OMIEs and 35% of OMUEs working more than 49 hours per week. Conversely, employees (excluding OMIEs) without leave entitlements were more likely to work a shorter week (46% worked less than 20 hours per week).

HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED IN MAIN JOB, Queensland—November 2006



(a) Includes people who were away from their main job in the reference week.

(b) Excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises.

Source: *Forms of Employment, November 2006* (cat. no. 6359.0).

Two-thirds (67%) of men employed in Queensland in 2006 worked more than 38 hours per week compared to around four out of every ten (39%) of women. Proportionately, women were twice as likely as men to work less than 20 hours per week (27% of women compared to 13% of men).

Industries with high proportions of employed people working 38 hours per week or more were Wholesale trade (72%) and Construction (70%). The Accommodation and food services and the Arts and recreation services industries each had just over one-third (36%) of employed people working less than 20 hours per week.

Managers (76%) were more than twice as likely as Community and personal service workers (33%) to have worked more than 38 hours per week.

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## CONTRACT WORK

In November 2006, there were 272,500 employed people who worked on a contract basis in Queensland. Of these, 190,000 were employees (excluding OMIEs), of whom 20% worked in the Education and training industry, 13% worked in Health care and social assistance and 10% worked in the Retail trade industry. Over one-quarter (27%) of employees (excluding OMIEs) who reported that they worked on a contract basis were Professionals, while 16% were Clerical and administrative workers. Fifty-two percent of employees (excluding OMIEs) who worked on a contract basis were women.

Four out of every ten (40%) owner managers who worked on a contract basis worked in the Construction industry and 14% worked in the Professional, scientific and technical services industry. Of owner managers who worked on a contract basis, 38% were Technicians and trades workers and 16% were Professionals. Seventy-six percent of owner managers who worked on a contract basis were men.

### Fixed-term contract

There were 69,700 employees (excluding OMIEs) in Queensland in November 2006 who worked on a fixed-term contract. Around one-third (32%) of these fixed-term contract workers were aged 25-34 years and over half (55%) were women. Fixed term contract workers were most likely to be employed in the Education and training industry (39%) or the Public administration and safety industry (15%). Reflecting these industries, the occupation groups with the highest proportions for fixed-term contract workers were Professionals (41%) and Clerical and administrative workers (21%).

A higher proportion of employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements (78%) working on a fixed-term contract expected the contract to be renewed than employees (excluding OMIEs) without leave entitlements (54%) on a fixed term contract.

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## **Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006 (Feature Article)**

### **WORKING TIME ARRANGEMENTS, QUEENSLAND, NOVEMBER 2006**

#### **Overview**

[Employees in Main Job](#)

[Employees \(Excluding OMIEs\)](#)

[End Notes](#)

#### **OVERVIEW**

The working arrangements of employees are important because they impact on the social and economic wellbeing of employees and their families. Access to flexible working hours is of particular interest because of the potential to assist employees in balancing work and family responsibilities.

Statistics in this article were extracted from the Working Time Arrangements Survey conducted in November 2006, which was a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The survey examined factors about the working arrangements of employees in their main job such as shift work, extra hours or overtime and flexibility in start and finish times.

The Working Time Arrangements Survey collects information on employed persons aged 15 years and over who worked in their main job for an employer (and either received remuneration in wages or salary, received a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, or were paid in tips or piece rates) or operated their own incorporated enterprise with or without employees. Owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs) are legally defined as employees, but some of their employment characteristics and employment arrangements differ from other employees.

Contributing family workers and employees aged 15-19 years who were attending school were excluded from the survey. For a comprehensive list of scope definitions, see the explanatory notes of the following ABS publication: *Working Time Arrangements, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 6342.0).

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## **EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB**

In Queensland in November 2006, there were 1.7 million employees aged 15 years and over of which 8% were owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs) and 92% were employees (excluding OMIEs).

### **Single and multiple jobholders**

In November 2006, 54% of employees who were single jobholders were men. More women (54%) than women were multiple jobholders.

There were 1.6 million employees who were single jobholders in Queensland in November 2006. Of these:

- 15% usually worked on Saturdays and 7.2% usually worked on Sundays
- 69% worked on weekdays only, while 30% worked on both weekdays and weekends
- 30% usually worked between 7pm and 7am.

Men who were single jobholders were more likely to work Monday to Friday<sup>1</sup> than women who were single jobholders (76% compared to 59%) and men were also more likely to usually work some hours between 7pm and 7am (33% compared to 27% of women).

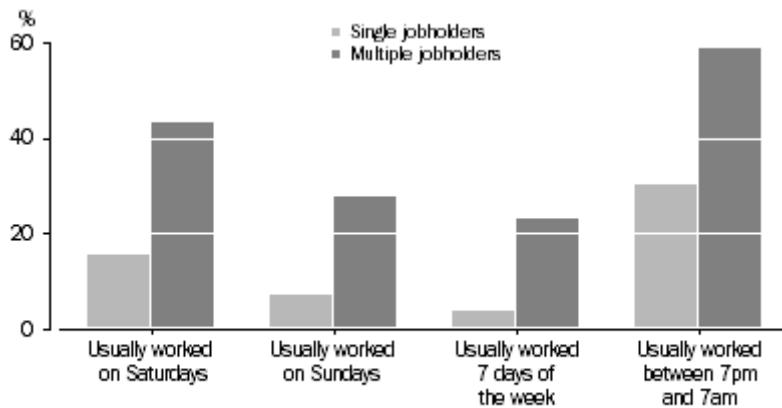
There were 92,800 employees who were multiple jobholders in Queensland in November 2006. Of these:

- 43% usually worked on Saturdays and 28% usually worked on Sundays
- 39% worked on weekdays only, while 61% worked on both weekdays and weekends
- 59% usually worked between 7pm and 7am.

Men who were multiple jobholders were more likely to work Monday to Friday<sup>1</sup> than women who were multiple jobholders (82% compared to 53%) and men were also more likely to usually work some hours between 7pm and 7am (60% compared to 57% of women).

The majority of employees who were single jobholders usually worked five days of the week (68%). A further 9.2% usually worked six days of the week, while 3.8% usually worked seven days of the week. In comparison, 37% of employees who were multiple jobholders usually worked five days of the week. A further 21% usually worked six days of the week while 23% usually worked seven days of the week.

### **EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB, SINGLE OR MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS Selected Arrangements, Queensland – November 2006**



Source: Working Time Arrangements, Australia (cat. no. 6342.0)

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## EMPLOYEES (Excluding OMIEs)

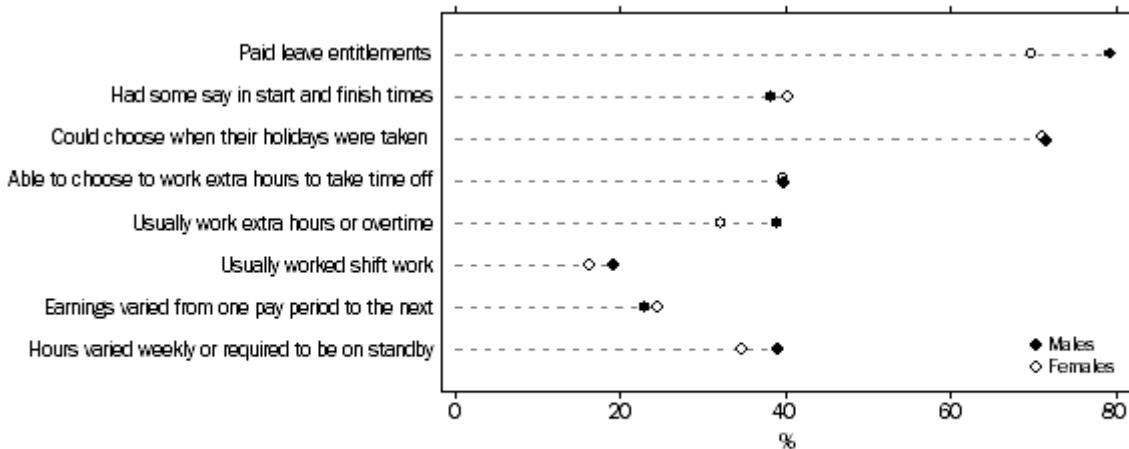
In Queensland in November 2006, there were 1.6 million employees<sup>2</sup> aged 15 years and over. Of these:

- 75% had paid leave entitlements
- 60% did not have any say in their work start and finish times
- 71% could choose when their holidays were taken
- 40% were able to work extra hours in order to take time off
- 36% usually worked extra hours or overtime
- 18% usually worked shift work
- 24% had earnings which varied from one pay period to the next
- 37% had hours that varied or they were usually required to be on call or standby.

The working time arrangements experienced by Queensland employees<sup>2</sup> were similar to those at the national level.

Male and female employees<sup>2</sup> in Queensland reported similar patterns of working time arrangements. Four-fifths (80%) of male employees<sup>2</sup> had access to paid leave entitlements, compared to 70% of female employees<sup>2</sup>, reflecting a higher proportion of females who were casual. Men (39%) were also more likely than women (32%) to usually work extra hours or overtime.

### EMPLOYEES(a), MALES AND FEMALES Selected arrangements, Queensland – November 2006



(a) Excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises.  
Source: Working Time Arrangements, Australia (cat. no. 6342.0)

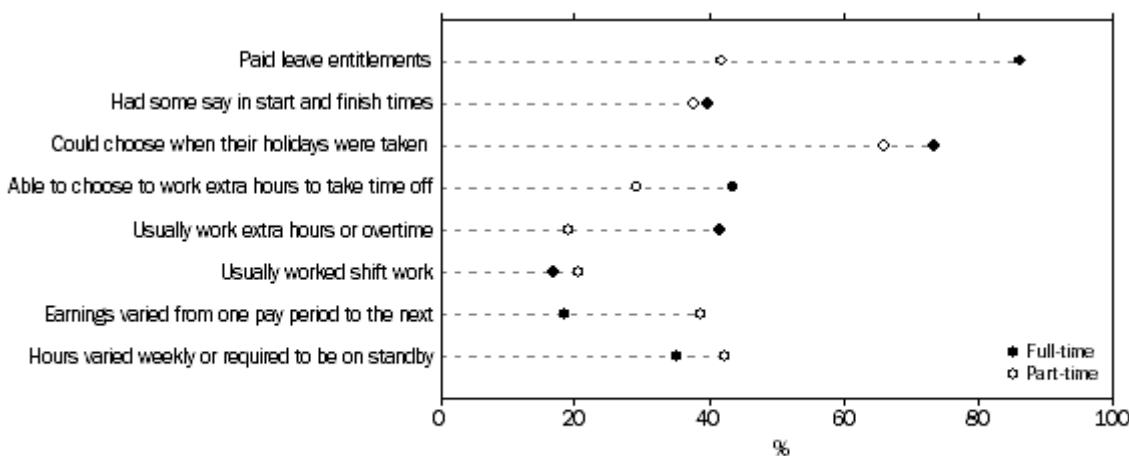
## Full-time and part-time employees<sup>2</sup>

In November 2006, full-time employees<sup>2</sup> in Queensland, generally reported better working time arrangements than part-time employees<sup>2</sup>. Full-time employees<sup>2</sup> (86%) were more likely to have paid leave entitlements than part-time employees<sup>2</sup> (42%). Those working full-time were also more likely to be able to choose when they could take their leave (73% compared with 66% for part-time employees<sup>2</sup>).

Earnings did not vary from one pay period to the next for 82% of employees<sup>2</sup> who worked full-time in their main job compared to 61% of employees<sup>2</sup> who worked part-time. Full-time employees<sup>2</sup> were less likely to have hours that varied weekly or were usually required to be on standby, compared to part-time employees<sup>2</sup> (35% compared to 42%).

A greater proportion of full-time employees<sup>2</sup> (44%) were able to work extra hours to take time off than part-time employees<sup>2</sup> (29%) and full-time employees<sup>2</sup> were more likely to usually work extra hours or overtime (42% compared to 19% of part-time employees<sup>2</sup>). A higher proportion of part-time employees<sup>2</sup> (21%) than full-time employees<sup>2</sup> (17%) usually worked shift work.

## EMPLOYEES(a) BY FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS OF MAIN JOB Selected arrangements, Queensland – November 2006



(a) Excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises.  
Source: Working Time Arrangements, Australia (6342.0)

## **Industry specific working time arrangements**

Public administration and safety and Electricity, gas, water and waste services had the highest proportion of employees<sup>2</sup> with paid leave entitlements (92% each). Accommodation and food services was the only industry where less than half (40%) of employees<sup>2</sup> had paid leave entitlements. In almost all industries, more than half (60% or higher) the employees<sup>2</sup> were able to choose when holidays are taken except for Education and training, where only 28% of employees<sup>2</sup> reported having this entitlement.

Industries with high proportions of employees<sup>2</sup> with paid leave entitlements were also most likely to have employees<sup>2</sup> who are able to choose when their holidays are taken.

In November 2006, less than one-quarter (24%) of Queensland employees<sup>2</sup> in the Mining industry had some say in their start and finish times. Employees<sup>2</sup> in Public administration and safety and Professional, scientific and technical services (60% each) had the highest say in start and finish times.

The industries with the highest proportions of employees<sup>2</sup> who were able to choose to work extra hours in order to take time off, all with 60%, were Professional, scientific and technical services; Electricity, gas, water and waste services and Public administration and safety.

Employees<sup>2</sup> in the Education and training industry (28%) were least likely to be able to choose to work extra hours in order to take time off.

Only the Electricity, gas, water and waste services industry had more than half (53%) of its employees<sup>2</sup> usually working extra hours or overtime. Industries with the lowest proportions of employees<sup>2</sup> usually working extra hours or overtime were Administrative and support services (22%) and Arts and recreation services and Accommodation and food services (25% each).

In Queensland in November 2006, the Mining industry was the only industry to have more than half (53%) of its employees<sup>2</sup> usually working shift work. Other industries with high proportions of shift workers were Accommodation and food services (43%) and Health care and social assistance (35%).

The Accommodation and food services industry had the highest proportion of employees<sup>2</sup> whose earnings varied from one pay period to the next (44%) and the second highest proportion of employees<sup>2</sup> whose hours varied weekly or were usually required to be on standby (51%). The Education and training industry had the lowest proportions of employees<sup>2</sup> whose earnings varied from one pay period to the next (7.3%) and the second lowest proportion of employees<sup>2</sup> whose hours varied weekly or were usually required to be on standby (27%).

## **SELECTED WORKING ARRANGEMENTS BY INDUSTRY, Queensland – November 2006**

With paid leave some say entitlements	Had some say in start and their finish holidays times are taken	Could choose when work extra hours extra hours overtime for	Able to choose to work extra or overtime for	Usually work extra hours extra hours overtime for	Usually worked shift work	Earnings varied from weekly or one required period to the next	Hours varied from weekly or one required period to be on standby
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	time off							
	PER CENT							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	51.8	42.9	62.0	37.8	26.5	*8.0	26.8	54.7
Mining	90.6	24.1	68.5	35.5	31.4	52.6	19.8	36.0
Manufacturing	81.5	34.2	71.2	44.6	38.6	20.0	19.3	33.9
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	91.7	53.6	88.1	60.3	52.7	**2.0	*23.7	48.3
Construction	72.0	36.3	72.0	44.6	35.3	7.8	25.4	38.0
Wholesale trade	80.0	43.9	79.7	42.6	40.2	*7.1	15.8	31.6
Retail trade	63.3	31.2	73.8	32.7	28.5	15.9	30.1	35.3
Accommodation and food services	40.0	33.4	71.3	29.2	25.1	42.7	43.9	51.4
Transport, postal and warehousing	72.4	31.1	74.3	32.7	39.8	30.1	33.4	50.3
Information media and telecommunications	81.8	34.8	66.6	32.4	39.9	*15.4	26.6	35.3
Financial and insurance services	90.1	52.4	86.0	42.2	44.2	*2.7	*9.1	18.9
Rental, hiring and real estate services	73.7	47.9	81.8	45.4	38.3	*10.1	23.6	48.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	83.4	59.7	80.9	60.4	44.4	*3.0	14.1	26.8
Administrative and support services	60.2	33.6	69.6	28.6	22.0	15.9	25.6	34.7
Public administration and safety	91.9	59.8	83.3	60.2	39.2	16.6	13.5	33.6
Education and training	84.4	35.6	28.4	28.4	45.8	*2.0	7.3	26.8
Health care and social assistance	78.8	35.3	77.1	33.5	34.2	35.2	33.7	43.8
Arts and recreation services	52.9	38.8	73.2	34.5	24.8	*22.5	38.2	45.8
Other services	76.4	43.6	86.3	45.7	27.2	*7.4	17.1	30.9
<b>All industries</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>37.1</b>

\* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Source: *Working Arrangements, Australia* (cat. no. 6342.0)

## Occupation specific working time arrangements

In November 2006 in Queensland, Managers (92%) reported the highest proportion of employees<sup>2</sup> with paid leave entitlements and the highest proportion of employees<sup>2</sup> who were able to choose when holidays were taken (80%). Professionals (89%) were the second highest occupation group having paid leave entitlements, however they had the lowest proportion of employees<sup>2</sup> who were able to choose when holidays were taken (60%). Just over one-half (52%) of Labourers had paid leave entitlements.

Of all occupation groups, Managers (65%) and Clerical and administrative workers (52%) had the highest proportions of employees with some say in start and finish times, while Machinery operators and drivers (22%) and Labourers (26%) had the least say.

More than half the Clerical and administrative workers (53%) and Managers (52%) were able to choose to work extra hours in order to take time off. In comparison, only one-quarter (25%) of Labourers could do the same.

In November 2006, more than half the Managers (56%) and Professionals (51%) in Queensland reported that they usually worked extra hours or overtime.

Of all occupation groups, Community and personal service workers (44%) were most likely to usually work shift work and Clerical and administrative workers (5.5%) were least likely.

Less than one-sixth (15%) of Managers had earnings that varied from one period to the next, however more than half (51%) of the same group had hours that varied weekly or were usually required to be on call or standby.

### **SELECTED WORKING ARRANGEMENTS BY OCCUPATION, Queensland – November 2006**

	With paid leave some say entitlements	Had leave in start and finish holidays times are taken	Could choose when their extra hours are taken	Able to choose to work extra hours overtime for time off	Usually work extra hours or overtime	Usually worked shift work	Earnings varied from one period to the next	Hours varied weekly or required to be on standby
PER CENT								
Managers	91.9	65.2	80.3	52.1	56.1	10.7	14.7	50.5
Professionals	88.8	46.9	60.0	39.8	51.2	14.2	16.3	33.1
Technicians and trades workers	82.4	34.0	75.5	44.4	38.1	14.2	17.4	35.9
Community and personal service workers	61.0	26.0	69.2	29.0	25.3	43.5	40.1	46.6
Clerical and administrative workers	80.7	51.5	79.8	53.3	29.5	5.5	13.5	25.2
Sales workers	57.4	35.2	73.7	33.8	25.6	17.3	37.7	38.9
Machinery operators and drivers	71.7	21.5	70.4	31.0	34.9	31.2	29.0	41.8
Labourers	52.1	25.6	64.9	25.3	23.0	20.7	35.0	39.7
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>37.1</b>

Source: *Working Arrangements, Australia* (cat. no. 6342.0)

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### **END NOTES**

1. For the data item 'Days of the week usually worked in all jobs', people who reported that they worked from Monday to Friday, inclusive, were categorised as working Monday to Friday. These people may have reported that they also worked on Saturday and Sunday in their job/s. People who reported that the usual days of the week worked varied were categorised only to days varied. A response of days varied could not be provided with any other response.

2. Excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises.

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